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What This "Imperialism" Is.

Imperialism has within the last week been the theme of Democratic speeches filling many columns of the daily press. BRYAN has dilated upon it on several occasions. The Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL became youthful again in the length of his address before the Anti-Imperialist League at Indianapolis denouncing what has been done by Congress and the Administration toward protecting American interests in the Orient. Various other more or less distinguished citizens have given the public their conception of imperialism; but none of them got to the bottom of it so unmistakably as Dr. L. W. HABERcom of Washington, whom Mr. Boutwell, called upon to address the anti-imperialist convention last Tuesday.

Dr. HABERCOM described this "new adventure in China" as "an act of imperialism."

A sudden outbreak of fanaticism about and within the government of China placed the American Minister, in company with his European colleagues, in danger of assassination. Mr. Conger was a virtual prisoner at the mercy of the inflamed inhabitants of Pekin and because the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, at once despatched a relief force to act in concert with the soldiers of other nations, in order to save Mr. CONGER's life and to begin the process of reestablishing in fu'il America's treaty rights, this anti-imperialist spokesman calls the President's doings "imperialism" and declares for BRYAN!

Dr. HABERCOM'S frank condemnation of the Administration's campaign in China was no more than what was required of an anti-imperialist. Whoever thinks that putting down rebellion in United States territory is imperialism and worthy of reprobation, the anti-Philippine view, must look upon Gen. CHAFFEE's march to Pekin with scarcely less horror than that with which the rescued Conger lately looked out upon the howling Boxer mob.

Imperialism, according to the Bryanites. is protecting the American flag when it is attacked. The Bryanites denounce the flag's protection.

Anti-imperialism has been tried by the Democratic party to keep the public eye off the policy of free silver. The Democrats had better find a less repulsive mask.

The Legations Saved-What Now?

With the deliverance of the foreigners who, for upward of two months, have been imprisoned in the legations at Pekin, the primary purpose for which American soldiers were despatched to China has been accomplished. Does it follow that our soldiers should be immediately withdrawn. and that we should leave to diplomacy the settlement of all the questions relating to reparation for the indignity to which our official representatives have been subjected, and for the outrages of American citizens have been the victims; to the punishment of the parties accountable for those offences; and, lastly, to the guarantees to be furnished against a repe-

With whom shall our diplomatists nego tiate? From the moment this inquiry is mooted, we perceive the fundamental difficulty of the problem now confronting us, and recognize the possibility that our troops, together with those of the allied Powers, may have to be kept in the Middle Kingdom until a responsible and strong Government, either Manchu or Chinese a Government able to command respect, enforce order and fulfil its obligations shall have been evolved from the present anarchical conditions. We certainly have no intention of renouncing forever all diplomatic relations with China, but, on the other hand, these cannot be renewed until such a Government shall exist as can offer positive assurance that our Envoys shall never again be exposed to such appalling perils as those from which they have just been rescued. From that abstract proposition no reasonable persons will dissent except those who would have us connive at an avowed or veiled partition of the Celestial Empire, a pretended solution of the problem against which our State Department has resolutely and wisely set its face. When, however, we attempt to give the abstract general principle. which we have just propounded, concrete and practical applications, we encounter difficulties and perplexities, one of which is our ignorance concerning what has actually taken place in Pekin during the will be dispelled to a large degree, if not entirely, when the detailed reports of the besieged Ministers shall have been received.

These reports should help, if not fully qualify us, to answer the following questions: First, Did the Empress Dowager instigate, or was she an accessory before or after the fact, to the assault on the legations? Secondly, Has any member of the reigning dynasty shown himself capable of resisting the pressure of mob violence. and loyally alive to the duty of upholding the security and dignity of Envoys duly accredited under treaties to the Celestial

If the first question be answered in the affirmative, it will be obvious that the Empress Dowager can be permitted to rule no longer, and that, as Mr. JOSEPH WALTON, M. P., has pointed out, a serious and far-reaching blunder was made by the British Minister, Sir CLAUDE MAC-DONALD, and the other foreign Envoys at Pekin, when in 1898, they tamely allowed the deposition of the Emperor Kwang-su and the usurpation of the throne by the notoriously reactionary Empress Downger. the young Emperor Kwang-su, while he was allowed to govern, was in favor of reform and of the further opening of China to trade, and we do not doubt that, had he insult and injury. There is also reason to

recent troubles in Pekin, was sincerely desirous of protecting the foreigners, and it is possible that his sentiments are shared by other members of the Manchu Imperial family. Should it prove, however, that the Emperor Kwang-su and Prince Ching are dead, and that no other representative of the Manchu dynasty is trustworthy, it might be necessary for the allied Powers to put forward a native Chinese candidate for the throne. The question of future guarantees does

not turn exclusively upon personalities, but upon localities as well. Foreign Powers can scarcely be expected again to risk the lives of Ministers at Pekin, which, as experience has memorably shown, is too remote from the coast to be quickly reached by a military force, and which, perhaps, might have been rendered unassailable, had the Chinese used, with more energy and promptness, the means of flooding the intervening country which they possess. Much less would Envoys be sent far into the interior to Singanfu in Shensi, the capital of the Western Han and of the Tang dynasties, the easily defended city to which the Empress Dowager is reported to have fled. Evidently, the future capital of the Chinese Empire should be placed at some point which could be speedily reached by the forces of foreign Powers, should their Ministers again be imperilled. The conditions could be satisfied by any city close to the seacoast or to the lower reaches of the Yangtse-Kiang, and conspicuously by Nankin, which was the capital of the Later Sung. and, for a time, of the Ming, dynasty. A Chinese ruler, honestly desirous of keeping his plighted word and of fulfilling the most sacred obligations of international law, could not reasonably object to such a change of dwelling place.

No doubt Russia will object to the transfer of the Chinese capital from Pekin, where she would expect to exercise ascendancy as soon as she should have completed her Manchurian Railway, and also acquired possession of the railway from Newchwang to Tientsin, the bonds of which she is now purchasing on the London Stock Exchange. It is preposterous, however, to suppose that Russia will be permitted to dictate to other Powers in a matter of such vital importance as the selection of the site for the future capital of the Middle Kingdom. The United States, Great Britain and Japan will have, if they choose to assert themselves, a preponderant voice upon that question. Perhaps we ought to reverse the order in which we have named these countries, for no fair-minded person will dispute that, throughout the military operations culminating in the relief of the legations at Pekin, the Japanese have taken the leading part and have earned preëminent honor It would be shameful to deny to them a

commensurate share of influence. Our soldiers, or at least a part of them will probably remain in China until the paramount question of the guarantees to be provided against a repetition of the outrages, to which our official representatives and our citizens have been exposed for the last two months, shall have been satisfactorily settled.

Narrow Race Prejudice and Animosity.

As we all know, the narrower and the more unenlightened the intelligence, the bitterer and the more uncompromising is its race prejudice. More especially is this prejudice provoked in such minds when the race against which it is expended is sharply distinguished and differentiated by easily discernible physical peculiarities or by an unintelligible speech.

Negroes are marked out unmistakably by their color; the Jewish physiognomy singles out that race to the simplest observer; the Chinese pig-tail is a badge of race separation recognized by every child. Mere difference of language of ens race hostility in ignorant minds, by whom it is taken as indubitable evidence of a deficiency of intelligence and a probable depravity of morals. The mere inability of a Frenchman, a German or an Italian to understand English will excite the contempt of such minds. When they find that even by yelling they cannot make the foreigner understand they dismiss him as a stupid fellow little better than a

savage. Accordingly, it is always easy to get up a race riot whenever the race distinction is obvious. It is not an unheard-of thing for a desperate character to shoot a policeman. Instances of white men firing on policemen and killing them have been many. The police service is always subject to that danger, for its function is to handle desperate rufflans; but because such a character shoots an officer of the law his single example is not taken by people of any intelligence as an indicaton of a depraved and dangerous disposition in the whole race to which he belongs. Otherwise in this cosmopolitan town there would be hardly a race which would escape condemnation and would not be liable to extermination, if the revenge the insensate mob of Wednesday attempted to wreak on all negroes within sight, because of the act of one desperado, was adopted as a general rule of conduct. Nor would any race be secure if it was not more effectually protected by the police against such vioence of race prejudice than were the negroes last Wednesday.

Such discrimination against the negro of New York is the more reprehensible and cowardly because they are so small a part of the population. In the whole city as it was before the consolidation there were in 1890 only 23,601 negroes, in a total population of more than one million and a half. and their actual number now is little greater, even if it has increased at all, in spite of a growth of the whole population of more than a third since 1890. To set upon the negroes, therefore, is peculiarly cowardly in New York. Nor is there any special provocation for such assault in their conduct, for generally they are as inoffensive as they are defenceless against the overwhelming white population. But, as we have said, their distinguishing color makes them a peculiarly conspicuous mark for

ignorant and savage race prejudice. Even in the Southern States, where nearly all of the ten million negroes which this country is now estimated to contain are gathered, they constitute a laboring population which generally is as orderly and peaceable as it is essential to the industrial development of the South. No matter how strictly, how flercely, the color line As to the second question, it is certain that is drawn there, no cry for the deportation of the negroes comes from any Southern source whose judgment receives respect. The South needs their labor and enjoys in it peculiar advantages over the rest of retained a particle of power, he would the Union. It works for relatively low have used it to shield the legations from wages and is not yet organized into labor more of her wages probably, and is better unions. When the establishment of such

in the South the sentimental color question will give place to an industrial negro

question of far greater gravity The labor of the North is chiefly of foreign nationality and largely of foreign birth. In the States of the old Southern Confederacy there were, all told, only about three hundred thousand of the foreign-born in 1890, and one-half of these were in the single State of Texas and two-thirds were in that State and Louislana. At the same time the negro population was more than and restricted. six millions; and it is an industrial popu-

The necessity of this negro labor to the Southern States is obvious. The maintenance of their civilization as now organized depends on it, and no change in the character of the labor is possible except by slow development. Such a change is not desired by the South. The prospect of a general exodus of the negroes from it would produce glarm and agitation by the side of which the present excitement over their political status would seem a mild effervescence of feeling.

That condition indicates that the existing negro problem in the South is really not so deep-seated and so insoluble as it seems. As Governor McCorkle of West Virginia has predicted, the time is not far distant when the Southern States which disfranchised the negroes will be as eager to give back the suffrage to them as they are now to take it from them. As the Mayor of Lexington, in Kentucky, said on Thursday, the possibilities for their development into good citizens are much greater than is generally supposed." The percentage of illiteracy among them will steadily decrease until it is only about that among the whites and the amount of their property and its distribution will go on increasing and extending. Moreover, a possible political factor of a potentiality so great as the negro vote will not long be thrown away in the contests of parties which will be resumed when the South is restored to a normal political condition.

Thus, the negro problem is sure to take on a new shape eventually and to be wholly removed as a cause of virulent race agitation. With the restoration of free and normal political division to the South, its healthy development in every field will be accelerated, and there will come in a great and steady stream of white immigration; whereas now a notable accession of the best of Southern ability is coming to the North, as is manifest in New York more especially, where Southern men are more and more conspicuous in business and the

It is a narrow, a provincial spirit, a shortsighted view, whether at the North or at the South, which makes the mere race and color of the negro a cause of hostility to him and discrimination against him.

Kitchen and Parlor.

"I find that the great theme of conversation among the married women of America." writes a traveller, "is the incompetency and disagreeableness of their domestic servants." That is a probable enough guess, and we dare say that the traveller would have been just as correct if he had said that in America the chief subject of conversation among the ladies of the kitchen is the incompetency and disagreeableness of the ladies upstairs. Yet it is by no means true that there is continual war between the two regions. Sometimes there are friendly relations; sometimes there is a truce. The servant has the hope of marriage and of an establishment of her own to console for present discomforts and the perpetual grating sense of being governed too much. The employer is made prudent by the probability that in seeking successors to her present servants she will go farther and fare worse.

It used to be thought that England was much better off than the United States in the way of domestic service. Such course, makes a like distinction and awak- | fine old family servants as you see there; such white-haired housekeepers, as respect able as a cathedral, and such beautiful butlers, as dignified as an ivy-hung college, But the cook and the scullery maid you don't see. The subterranean miseries can only be divined. The bitter wail of many Englishmen and women has shown, however, that their country is no more fortunate than ours in the matter of servants. Writing in Macmillan's Magazine on "The Domestic Problem," Mrs. MARTHA Major avers that "it is clear to all heads of households that we are on the brink of a revolution in our daily lives owing to the impossibility of finding female servanta." The hirable are becoming few in proportion to the number of would-be hirers. Mrs. Major thinks that the arbitrary rules and regulations as to the dress and so on of servants have had much to do with the disinclination to accept domestic service. In England " of the whole community the only people who are not ladice are servants." To be addressed by the first name without the prefix "Miss" or Mrs." is felt to be a mark of social inferiority. Then domestic work may be said never to end, and it is monotonous and has no stated hours.

Mrs. Majon says that the word " servants " must be given up and "house employees" substituted. These must be called "Miss" BROWN, "Miss" Jones and so on. The cap, "the badge of the slavey," must go. House employees on duty may be required to dress in black or dark-colored clothes, such a regulation prevailing in many shops and being found unobjectionable. So far as is possible, each employee should have definite hours and work, for "there seems really no sound reason why those who wish certain things done for them in their houses by other people should have power to demand work without payment, which is neither thought of nor demanded in

any other profession." Mrs. Major would do away with unnecessary work such as the dusting of superfluous knickknacks and the cleaning of superfluous silver. Possibly she is ironical in these suggestions and likewise in the proposition that the elaborate evening dinner be eaten no more. Undoubtedly most servants would prefer to prepare and eat dinner somewhere near the middle of the day and have more of the evening to themselves. We are not convinced, however, that the friction of domestic service is notably lessened in those small cities and towns where the

dinner hour is 12, 1 or 2 o'clock. In proposing that non-resident employees be encouraged, Mrs. Major touches, it seems to us, the real root of the difficulty, whatever be thought of the feasibility of her suggestion. The living in the same house of two sets of persons, the one doing the work for the other, must often tend to produce envy and uncharitableness or contempt in the servant. In having food and rent free, the servant is able to save off proportionately than her employer; believe that Prince CHING, during the organization comes, and come it will, then but she has not a home. She is, in effect, We hope he may reach that rank; he will be a

a stranger marked off by restrictions. Such a position must be unpleasant, no matter how much kindness of treatment there may be. " It is not the work," writes Mrs. Majon, "that our present servants object to, so much as the restrictions and

loss of social prestige." It may be said that in this country the demand for good servants is so much in excess of the supply that it is the employer and not the employed who has to be meek

The Unconvinced Flopper.

The Hon. EDWARD M. SHEPARD of the borough of Brooklyn is now reposing upon the bosom of Bryanism, which he has denounced bitterly and often; and nothing troubles him, not even the memory of speeches against the Peerless. He must forget as easily as he changes and this extract from an anti-Bryan oration of his delivered in 1896 must appear to him to be the work of some other man:

"I believe to the bottom of my heart and to the depth of my conscience the very foundations of the American nation are involved in this attack made spon them in Chicago. If I believe that, what would Mr. BRYAN say is my duty? I want Mr. BRYAN'S respect, and if he knew for a moment I held the feel ings I do in this currency question he would say to me: 'It is your solemn duty to defeat me, for if I suc ceed I shall do all I can, as you think, to lay this fair fabric of American government on the ground."

The Chicago platform which attacks the very foundations of the American nation is a part of the Kansas City platform which Mr. Shepard is supporting meekly. Mr. BRYAN has not altered his views as to the currency question. How, then, does Mr. SHEPARD come to support him?

Well, some gentlemen believe themselves to have a gift for a seat on the stage. How nuch of Mr. BRYAN's respect the persons have who are going to vote for him not because they believe in Bryanism but because they are bound to get back into good standing in the party is another matter.

The Second City of the World.

The population of the city of New York as now enlarged by consolidation was returned by the Census Bureau yesterday as 3,437,202. This puts New York second in rank among the cities of the world, with London, of course, first.

Exact comparison with the population of London, however, is not possible, for its boundaries are various, according to various jurisdictions. The old "City of London " with municipal and Parliamentary limits, has an area of less than seven hundred acres and its population in 1896 was only 31,148. "Registration London," or the district within the Registrar-General's tables of mortality, has an area of nearly seventy-five thousand acres and its population in 1896 was 4,411,710. The "Metropolitan and City Police Districts " London has an area of nearly four hundred and fifty thousand acres, extends over a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross, and its population in 1891 was 5,633,332, and the present estimate is 6,528,434.

It will be seen, therefore, that the population of New York is not much more than one-half of this estimated population of the district of the Metropolitan or " Greater

Next after New York and the third city of the world in magnitude is Paris, the population of which by the census of 1896 was 2,536,834, or 900,868 less than the present population of New York.

The fourth city in rank is Berlin, with population of 1,677,304 in 1895, or less than one-half that of New York.

No Need of These Imported Orators A despatch from London to the Boston Evening Transcript says that a Filipino resident in London, Senor JUARDO, is arranging to take "six English-speaking Filipinos through the United States this fall to remain upon the stump until the November elections," to plead the cause of AGUINALDO.

We do not believe that these Filipinos will be seen here. The cause of AGUINALDO, at present engaged in murderous warfare upon the United States army, is being championed by the Democratic party, led by WILLIAM J. BRYAN, and nothing is being left undone in the Democratic canvass to cheer on our enemy and to bring to naught the Administration's labor to uphold this nation's authority over territory that belongs to it.

Whether the Filipinos come or not though the American people must mount the stump to defend themselves against the politicians engaged in the traitorous work of keeping AGUINALDO'S guns going.

The fraud-clad issue of free silver shines through the fog of anti-imperialism beyond the power of trimmers to hide it.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Pittsburg Index-Appeal, expresses this view of the national game:

"The only surprising thing in connection with the failure of interest in baseball simultaneously in all parts of the country is that the fallure did not occur coner. The game in itself is an innocent and wholesome one on amateur lines, but in the profes sional field it has been productive of much harm, morally and physically, the evidences of which will last as long as the present generation survives. For a decade, at least, rowdylam, often amounting to ruffinnism, was an inseparable and distinctive feature of the game. Let every one speed the parting professional baseballist. He will never be missed."

We do not believe that even the National League, organized as it is now as the friend of rufflanism, can kill baseball. It is the nationa game. It is a good game, ample in its opportunities for skill and strength; and, though for years past it has been cradled in a nursery of disorder and non-sport, it will live to see the

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, Mr. SAMUEL ALSCHULER, raises the anti-trust club to smite the American missionaries in the Orient. The Chicago Inter Ocean says that in a speech on Tuesday at Colchester, Mr. ALSCHULER reproached the missionaries for "favoring trust exploitation of the Philippines." "Yea," said the candidate, they will keep reaching out to monopolize the

go'den harvest beyond. However coldly a Democratic orator begins to expound his party's platform, he is likely to be carried by it into such vulgar extravagance as was here reached by Mr. ALSCHULER

Here's to Capt. SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, U. S. M. C., and hoping he may soon recover from the wound he received at Tientsin. Capt. BUTLER is a very remarkable boy. He was 19 years old on the last day of June, and has taken all the part he could in three wars. He was a Second Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, "appointed for temporary service," during the Spanish war; he was appointed permanently on April 8, 1899, and promoted the same day to First Lieutenant. He commanded the marine guard on the Newark, and made a name for himself in the Philippines fighting guerrillas. On June 14 he was sent ashore with the marines at Taku, and was promoted Captain a few days after he fell with a bullet in his thigh in front of Tientsin. He is the youngest officer of his rank in the navy-perhaps in any of the services; and it he lives will be Brigadier-General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

worthy successor of the famous satior-soldiers who have held it, if he keeps on as he has begun.

The death was announced recently of ZEBU-LON YORK, lately a general officer in the Army f the Confederate States. Gen. Your was a Maine man, who went South before the war and attained wealth as a planter. He became a General during the war, and proved a brave one. The war ruined him. If his losses were about \$3,000,000, as has been reported, he must have been one of the wealthlest men south of Mason's and Dixon's line. From a literary point of view, Gen. YORK was famous for his report of his invasion of the Roanoke Valley in 1864. This report is probably the most remark able ever submitted by a juntor commanding officer to his superior. It began thus, being made "through the channel" to the Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. Gordon's division:

"Major! I have the honor to report-that after has ing participated in the various engagements of the Army of Northern Va. up to the 13th of June & also in the auccessful movement up the 'Roanoke valley' my command left 'Staunton on the 28th. day of June advancing with Joyful step into the 'valley District.' * * 'The hope of gashing with the iron heel of war, the Enemy's soil, ever inspires with new alacrity my decimated but willing com mand.

Gen. Your did better work for the Confederacy than this report indicates; this is merely a routine report. After the war he returned to his plantation, and there died. May he, like all other brave men, rest in peace.

Here is a suggestive shirt-waist letter from Riverside, Connecticut:

"As I write there is a Chinaman standing at hi doorway opposite my office smoking his pipe and watching the shower and looking very cool in his style of shirt waist and a loose pair of blue cotto

The Chinaman has it. If the coat must be left off, loose the belt, throw it away, let the shirt tail fall without the trousers and then reconstruct it so that it shall have the easy, yet far from unfinished air of the Oriental's shape less blouse. The Chinese shirt is adaptable also, to every peculiarity of figure.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The accounts of the entry of the allied troops into Pekin are conflicting, but it appears certain that there was some resist ance on the part of the Chinese, as the Japanes ommander reports his losses. The essential point is that the Envoys are now under the protection of the allied army, the Japanese apparently having led the van, owing to their auxiliary arrangements having been more complete than those of the other contingents. The flight of the court with the Imperial treasures is also certain. Their escort is composed of Manchus with the Kansuh troops covering the flight; and it is no doubt owing to their withdrawal on that duty that the opposition to the allies on their arrival before Pekin was The situation created by the success of the

allies and the departure of what may be called the Government of China beyond their control, will be found complicated enough when the next steps to be taken come to be discussed among the cooperating Governments. The entry of the allies into the capital following on the Imperial flight cannot but produce a profound impression all over China when it omes to be known, as it soon will, but whether it will be as far reaching as said in the memorandum from Li Hung Chang cabled to the Chinese Minister at Washington on Wednesday last, remains to be seen. In any case it will have to be taken into account, what ever its degree of intensity. The future of China now depends upon the various Powers, and upon whether they decide to follow a conservative or revolutionary line of action. The interest of some of them, this country for one, is in a strictly conservative policy with regard to the Empire while there is reason for believing that others, from motives not directly connected with Chinese affairs, would not be unwilling to see them made the cause of a disturbance that would be widespread. The moment has now been reached when the policies of the various Governments must be made plainer than they have yet been; and something more rational than the terrorism advocated by a leading German paper will have to be propounded. The in terest of this country not being in the conquest of China, but in commercial expansion, it cannot be advanced in any way by a course of action at would stop production in its market to our trade

The Russian success over the Chinese at Hai-cheng, which is the station beyond Newchwang, is the beginning of the recetablishment of the railway connection with Tie-lin north of Mukden and eventually with Charbin, which, when effected, will complete the communications between the Siberian railway by way of the Amur and Sungari rivers, and the port of Newchwang. In a speech of the International Commander-in-Chief, Count vo Waldersee, made a few days ago in Germany, there was a hint that an international force might be required to restore order in Manchuria. The only result of this would appear to be to stimulate the Russians to put matters straight in that province as soon as possible, so as to avoid the necessity for any outside assistance or interference in what they regard as essentially their sphere of in-

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The official reports from Pretoria confirm the account of the escape of Gen. De Wet from his pursuers, and his junction with the Trans. vaal commandes north of Rustenburg. The brilliancy of this feat is in no way detracted from by the apologetic statement put forward on behalf of Gen. Kitchener that, while he could only move by day, his quarry was able to travel by night as well. There were at one time no fewer than four British Generals endeavoring to surround him, but either through the inefficiency of their arrangements or defective information, Gen. De Wet gave them the slip. The Elands River garrison has been relieved by Gen. Kitchener, set free by Gen. De Wet's escape, after having lost seventy officers and men killed and wounded. Forthcoming despatches should bring news of some fresh enterprises now that Gens. Delarey and De Wet have joined hands South of the Vaal it would seem that fighting is not yet over, Gen. Olivier with the Free State commandos that were north of Bethlehem and Harrismith when Gen. Prinsloo surrendered having been engaged with Gen. Hunter near Heilbron. The British suffered some loss or he occasion, which would indicate that the

the occasion, which would indicate that the burghers are in force. From his being so near the Vaal as ficilibron, it would appear as if Gen. Olivier were trying to get north of that river in order to join forces with some of the Transval commanders.

The conspiracy trial at Pretoria is bringing out some interesting features, not the least being that the plot to capture Lord Roberts and kill the British officers in the capital was instigated by a man of the name of Gano, described by The Sun correspondent at Pretoria as a British detective.

From the Atlanta Journal

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14 .- Col. W. G. Obear, Inspector-General of Georgia militia, inspected the colored volunteer militia here to-day on the occasion of their twentieth annual parade. The occasion of their twentieth annual parade. The Fulton Guards of Atlania were here, and joined the seven colored companies of Savannah in the celebration of the occasion. The colored troops made a splendid showing. On the parade they were in command of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Deveaux, Collector of Customs here. Inspector-General Obear took occasion to compliment the colored troops on their appearance and turnout and said they were a credit to themselves and to the State. There has been great improvement in the colored militia, he said, since the reorganization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As "men are only boys grown tail" what's the matter with the shirt waist of his youth-it with the pleats or tucks. made to come just below the waist line and furnished with buttons to fasten his pantaloons to? If the shirt waist man has come to stay, why should he not discard all that unnecessary "shirt tail" and adopt the shirt walst in the coolest sense of the word!

E. C. THOMAS.

IS THERE DANGER OF A "BOXER" MOVEMENT IN INDIA?

Sir William Wedderburn Repudiates the Sugof the Policy of Fomenting Race

and Religious Hatreds to Prevent a Bising. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe in your journal a correspondence as to the possibility of a general rising against foreigners in India, similar to the "Boxer" movement in Chins. Your correspondent "Anglo-Indian" expresses the view that the principal safeguard against any such rising is to be found in the religious antipathies between Hindoos and Mohammedans. He points to the disturbances which is recent years have taken place in certain large towns between the followers of the two creeds, and notes with satisfaction that the effects of these conflicts has been to create a greater estrangement between the creeds than ever before existed. Will you allow me briefly to state my reasons for holding that these religious dissensions are a source of danger, not of safety, and that the cause of order and progress in India will not be promoted by reliano upon the forces of race hatred and religious fanaticism?

In the first place, it is to be observed that this policy of pitting Mohammedans against Hindoos has been repudiated by the Government of India in the most unqualified terms. It is only a few years ago that serious riots broke out in connection with the "cow-killing" question. These riots were repressed by military force with considerable loss of life; and on that occasion the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, expressed his abhorence of the sinister policy which would foment religious dissensions. In an important speech at Agra ne indignantly rebuked those who could suspect the Government of such a policy, and said that he could find no words errong enough to denounce the wickedness of these who say that the Government of India encourages these quarrels."

It thus appears that the doctrine of Divide et Impera does not find favor with the responsible authorities in India. I should be much surprised if it did, for it is evident that creed and race batre is, leading up to secret conspiracy and open disorder, are a direct threat and danger to us as guardians of the paz Britannica. Suppose for a moment that we nursed these religious hatreds and a conflict between Hindoos and Mohammedans became widespread among the towns and villages, what would our position be? We could not allow the disorder to continue. We should be compelled everywhere to call out the military and to shoot down im-partially the combatants on both sides, render-

tinue. We should be compelled everywhere to call out the military and to shoot down impartially the combatants on both sides, rendering ourselves equally odious to all sections of the c. minunity.

Our safety lies in quite a different direction. It lies in making the people of India contented and prosperous by peaceful industry and educational progress, and in convincing them that their well are is bound up with the maintenance of British rule. Fortunately in following this simple and beneficent policy we have as eager allies a class of ever-increasing numbers and influence, the class who have accented Western edu ation, who have identified themselves with our methods, and who desire to give to our rule the stability and permanence of a national government.

Your correspondent "Anglo-Indian" in his letter has truly stated that the intelligence of the Indian people has made great progress of late years. Since the Indian universities were established more than forty years ago several generations of educated men have grown up. These men form the backbone of our administration, and have proved their intellectual power by sending a senior wrangler to Cambridge, and by taking the highest places in the (ivil Service competitions in London. To the solution of questions affecting the future of India they bring not only the advanced ideas of modern teaching but also the importance of an ancient and conservative civilization. They are also willing to do so, for they realize that under existing conditions India cannot stand alone. It is a choice between England and Russia; and they have no wish to exchange the rule of a nation which is progressive and freedom-loving for one that represents repression and reaction. The only other possibility for India is anarchy, which would be destructive of their best hopes and aspirations for India's future. From enlightened self-interest the educated classes are friends of British rule; and upon them we should rely as our best advisers and supporters; bearing in mind the words of Bacon:

ment.
As I have already said, the great problem in India is an economic one—How to improve the condition of the masses. If they are contented and prosperous all will be well. Lord Curson, as Vicercy, has given evidence of possessing independence, vigorand capacity. Let us hope that in seeking to solve this vital problem he will succeed in uniting the hearty endeavors of all friends of India.

W. WEDDERBURN.
HOUSE OF COMMONS, London, Aug. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is evident that Dr. Herzl's statement at the Zionist Congress in London "that England was the last remaining country where Jews still enjoyed equal rights," can only have been applied to the countries of Europe. Nowhere in the New World are the Jews subject to special legislation; in all latitudes of South and North America they enjoy the blessings of citizenship. Therefore, there was no occasion for a protest on the part of the American delegates; they felt in no way offended by the statement of their distinguished President, for they knew it could not include this country within its scope. The delegates from the United States are known to be pairiotic; their Americanism impels them to work for the liberation of their brethren of Russia, Poland and Roumania. It is well known that the leaders of the Zionisi movement expect much aid from the American Jews, who enjoy the fullest measure of freedom, and whose duty it is to try and obtain or their brethren of Europe rights equal to theirs.

Zionism should have the sympathy of all Americans. Dr. Nordau very properly compared the Zionists of to-day, who will not rest until they win for their race a modus vivendi in this world, with the Pilgrim Fathers of old whose indomitable spirit would not bend under the weight of persecution.

Uncle Sam has of late shown a tendency to help struggling peoples to their feet. The people of the Bible are now heard; they, too, wish to live. Are they not worthy of chivalrous intervention in their behalf by the people who fought for Cuba?

Aug. 17. on the part of the American delegates; they felt

A South African on the Recent Riot. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It form queer reading to one like myself just returned from South Africa to notice in the newspapers under the headlines of "Race Riots," &c., that "negroes were attacked by frenzied mobs," and "cries of lynch 'em' were heard from many quarters. Also "that the police freely used their night staves"—on the negroes of course!

And for what? Because a negro stabs a policeman to death. I feel very sorry for the unfortunate policeman, but is it to be taken for granted that negroes hold a special brief—from the man in the moon—for stabbing!

hold a special brief—from the man in the moon—for stabbling!
Amazing though it may seem there are cranks in this country who actually tell you without a blush that they cannot support the Boer cause owing to their shameful treatment of the poor blacks.

Verily, the lot of the black man in South Africa is heavenly bliss and contentment compared to those in this country.

Captain American Souts, Boer Forces.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Doubtless those who had relatives in San Diego were extending to them a deal of sympathy because of their supposed unfortunate environment, but our maximum of only 68 degrees, in contrast with yours of 94 de grees Aug. 11, was not in the least oppressive. Of course we have higher temperatures, but never for more than three or four days, and the nights are always cool, whatever may have been old Sol's pranks during the day. Heat prostrations, slaughter of the innocents, &c., are unknown here. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 13.

Alabaman Warning Against Apathy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC I WOULd

like to see Bryan beaten very hadly, but I am afraid there is too much apathy on the part of the opposition: they are too sanguine of McK's election. forces will be out to a man on the 6th of November. They are going to make a supreme effort to elect him; they will resort to any means under the sun to do so. They know it is their last chance and they have be-

come desperate I hope it will be their death struggle.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CANVASS. Tillman Quoting Scripture and Preachers De-

nouncing Him in Their Pulpits. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 17 .- South Carolina has seen many queer political campaigns. The present canvass is different from all predecessors and is being fought on new lines.

Senator Tillman is the central figure. Stand-

ing, metaphorically speaking, with a Billia

in one hand and a whiskey bottle bearing the coat of arms of South Carolina and stamped "chemically pure" in the other, he invites the people to drink and quotes Scripture to prove that to use liquor is not considered immoral in the Bible except in Habakkuk, which he declares to be obsolete. Around him, the same "wool-hat boys" of 1890 and 1892 are applauding his sharp thrusts at the ministers: others of his more serious followers are silent, still others have openly turned and are speak. ing against him, while from a hundred pulpits pours a stream of denunciation against him The Gubernatorial contest is the isen, the question being dispensary or probabilion Tillman is fighting for the former as more moral than prohibition. Even the twelve consecutive days, when the average maximum temperature was 100 degrees in the shade. could not keep the Senator off the stand; indeed, with the continued heat he became hotter

Senator's vocabulary. Up to date, however, they are doing fairly well and the indication

in the use of language and it is a question

whether the ministers keep pace with the

Senator's vocabulary. Up to date, however, they are doing fairly well and the indications are that they will not be outclassed.

Among other things Senator Tillman has declared in his speeches that "of all things, I hate the hypocrite most and I would not swap places to-day with any of the preachers for my chances in the next world." He has done more, he declares, for the morals of the people of South Carolina than all the preachers put together. "The preachers and the old barkeepers have formed an unholy alliance to break down the dispensary. The preachers may be honest, but they are weak in the upper story. They do not know."

He accused some preachers of distorting their texts in order to show that liquor was condemned by the Bible; he then quotes Paul's advice to Timothy to take wine; Solomon, he declared, gave the same advice; while the instance of men like Lot and Noah, who got drunk without reproof or punishment, are cited to show that drunkenness was not considered a sin. The miracle of water turned into wine has been repeatedly referred to as proof, furnished by the New Testament, of the Senator's contentions. Ministers of the Gospel were alliterative in their attacks on his course, the Senator said, and he might retailate by saying some people attributed "D. D." to stand for "Damned Devils."

But Senator Tillman has not had the monopoly of the talking. A hundred sermons and as many letters to newspapers might be quoted from, but here are a few samples:

The Rev. G. W. Gardner, D.D., editor of the South Carolina Euptist, has been a supporter and admirer of Senator Tillman, and has kept out of the fight until this week, when he attended a meeting and heard the Senator speak. He says: "It was an outrage and we are ashamed that South Carolina has such a man to represent her—so destitute of reverence, so blasphemous. He is a far worse man than the senator and a supposite theory of the safety and the server of the safety

he attended a meeting and heard the Senator speak. He says: "It was an outrage and we are ashamed that South Carolina has such a man to represent her—so destitute of reverence, so blasphemous. He is a far worse man than his most ardent enemies have ever branded him. Satan quoted Scripture to our Lord, but we do not believe his satanic malesty is capable of handling God's word more perversely or irreverently than Senator Tillman. His advocacy of the ilquor traffic and indorsement of the drinking habit are unworthy of any man and could only emanate from a man who was lost to all noble purposes. It is a pity the young men of our country are permitted to listen to such a man. But we must not be severe. We pity this man. May God have mercy on his soul. He is led captive at the will of the devil."

Dr. C. S. Gardner of Greenville, referring to Tillman's statement that Habaikink is obsolete, says: "Habakkuk did not live to see the time when a United States Senator would go about the country preaching that the liquor traffic is a benevolent and moral institution. He is either a religious ignoranus or a religious impostor who tries to boister up liquor traffic follow Mr. Tillman or the stand and was mobbed, says: "...il the people follow Mr. Tillman thas that time passed? The Lord grant that it has, But I want to say to my people in Cherokee if you think Mr. Tillman knows more of the Bible and of right, of how tollve and how to die, than I do, let him be your pastor; let him come to pray for you when you come to die; let him preach your funerals when you are dead. I do not want to do it."

P. H. Rucker of Columbia says: "With tears of grief, how often have I prayed, 'My God, change this man,' for what power he could be, what a multitude he could lead to a bright land! I have had great faith, but have reached the conclusion to let Ephraim alone; he is joined to his idols. Senator Tillman knows he is not only on the road to hell, but is carrying a multitude with him. I have reached the condustion to cease praying for him

The first primary will be held Aug. 20.

A Negro's View of the New York Police. Candler of Georgia in a recent published statement takes advantage of the late outbreak of New York heedlums and hoboes upon the negro population to explain how the Southern white people do those things and how considerate and careful they are in

the doing of them Of course we all know that Southern orators and newspapers will harp on the recent riot in New York and endeavor to make much of it in order to fustify their own brutal and cowardly treatment of the blacks Gov. Candler is quite sure that nothing so horrible as the New York riot has ever occurred in the South But the Governor is mistaken. The New Orleans riot of a few weeks ago was a great deal more horrible than this New York affair. The Wilmington, N. C. riot of several months ago was a regular "Boxer" carnival of crime and bloody barbarism. The assassination of the negro Postmaster and his infant babe at Lake City, S. C., by an organized mob has no parallel in cowardice or ruffiantsm in the North. Gov. Candler's statement is eunningly devised and misleading. It would be very important if true, but it doesn't happen to be true; and any one who has kept account of Southern lynchings and other outrages upon the negroes will readily agree that the human nature of the lawless white men of the North and South does not differ in the least. Chief Devery of the New York police force deserves the grateful thanks of every negro in the country for his courageous conduct in protecting the blacks and his impartial treatment to those who were apprehended by his officers as well as for stampng out the mob spirit wherever it made itself mani fest. They do not have Chief Deverys down South. If they did mobs and lynchings would soon become unpopular in that section. Gov Candler, in praising the South at the expense of New York and the North generally as to its treatment of negro offenders, has permitted his zeal to get the better of his veracity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: The Intelligencer has been using, since 1884, the word als zard, the opposite of blizzard. Your opinion of the CONBSTOGA.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 16. We don't know what the word was intended to mean

ALBANY, Aug. 17.

precisely, but we feel that it cannot be ranked with blizzard, a word spontaneously evolved and generally accepted as descriptive of a certain howling storm that occurred something over twelve years ago. If "sizzard" is meant to describe a hot storm, it is or the wrong track, because American storms are not hot. If it is intended to apply to a mere spell of hotness, it is poor, because in rhyming with blizzard it falls to suggest the calm and dulness that go with a high thermometer.

The Democratic Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Democratic party seems to be the home of the discontented. octate party seems to be the home of the discontented, the cranks and the kickers everywhere throughout the United State. Its old title does no longer fit its off inal aims and purposes, and should be dropped. How would Democrite do as a substitute for every member and supporter of the so-called D-mocratic party is a full-fledged critic of everything that makes for progress and advancement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. The Staats Zettung prints the story of Count Waldersee's trick riding, jumping in the saddle without using the stirrup, and makes the mattelous remark whether Gen. Chaffee could do the same trick. Hundreds of American soldiers and cowboys can do the same tricks.

A New Terror of Courtship.

From the Chicago Medical Recorder An Indiana brunette for some days had been suffer ing from a supposed attack of pleurisy, but, when S. F. Bordman was called in, he found that one of the young lady's ribs was fractured. After much ques tioning, the girl blushingly admitted that her best beau had inflicted the injury while giving her his usual tender embrace before parting on his last visit. The occurrence of the accident was marked by a sharp pain in the side, "a catch in her breath," and a sudden relaxation of her hold